UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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S/1995/802
18 September 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 18 SEPTEMBER 1995 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions of my Government, I wish to lodge the strong protest of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Security Council in the wake of another unprovoked attack by the Croatian army against the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

On 13 September 1995, at 11.55 a.m., the Croatian forces shelled the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the area of Cesmina Glava and fired three rounds from 20 mm anti-aircraft guns at 12.05 p.m. in the region of Gusarska Jama, 300 metres into the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. There were no casualties and the Yugoslav side did not respond.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia warns the Security Council of the grave consequences that may arise from the consistent and repeated attacks by Croatia against the territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and expects the Security Council to undertake urgent and resolute measures in order to finally prevent Croatia from further military actions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Security Council

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S/1995/803
18 September 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 SEPTEMBER 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the violations of Iraqi national airspace committed by United States aircraft in order to carry out reconnaissance and cause provocation continued over the period 1-10 September 1995.

1 September 1995

1. Northern region: 6 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Mosul, Zakho, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah and Amadiyah.

2. Southern region: 73 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Qurnah, Jalibah, Artawi and Busayyah.

3. At 1243 hours on 1 September 1995, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region. It left in the direction of Kuwait at 1325 hours.

2 September 1995

1. Northern region: 18 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Zakho, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Ayn Zalah and Mosul.

2. Southern region: 65 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qal'at Salih, Busayyah and Artawi.

3 September 1995

1. Southern region: 55 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Basra, Qurnah, Samawah, Shatrah, Ushbayjah, Jalibah, Busayyah, Chabaish and Artawi.

2. At 0910 hours on 3 September 1995, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region. It left in the direction of Kuwait at 1035 hours.

3. At 0842 on 3 September 1995, a hostile two-aircraft formation broke the sound barrier in the Jalibah area.

4 September 1995

1. Southern region: 54 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Qurnah, Jalibah, Artawi and Busayyah.

5 September 1995

1. Northern region: 19 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Zakho, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Mosul, Dohuk, Ayn Zalah and Tall Afar.

2. Southern region: 57 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Basra, Nasiriyah, Chabaish, Busayyah, Jalibah and Salman.

3. On 5 September 1995, three United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0828 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 0934 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0918 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1147 hours.

The third flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1103 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1228 hours.

6 September 1995

1. Northern region: 16 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Dohuk, Irbil, Zakho, Tall Afar, Amadiyan and Ayn Zalah.

2. Southern region: 68 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah, Busayyah, Qurnah, Chabaish and Artawi.

7 September 1995

1. Northern region: 24 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Mosul, Irbil, Zakho, Dohuk, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

2. Southern region: 42 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Artawi and Busayyah.

8 September 1995

1. Northern region: 14 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Aqrah, Mosul and Irbil.

2. Southern region: 50 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Busayyah, Jalibah, Artawi and Qal'at Salih.

3. At 0852 hours on 8 September 1995, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region. It left in the direction of Kuwait at 1015 hours.

9 September 1995

1. Northern region: 10 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Irbil, Aqrah, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

2. Southern region: 30 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Busayyah, Jalibah, Chabaish, Artawi, Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Samawah and Shatrah.

3. At 0940 hours on 9 September 1995, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region. It left in the direction of Kuwait at 1135 hours.

10 September 1995

1. Southern region: 84 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Chabaish, Jalibah, Busayyah, Basra and Artawi.

2. On 10 September 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0930 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1052 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1221 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1339 hours.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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S/1995/804
18 September 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 18 SEPTEMBER 1995 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to communicate to you, and through you to the members of the Security Council, certain observations following an in-depth review of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina which I conducted on 16 September 1995 with my senior advisers, including the United Nations Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, my Special Representative for the Former Yugoslavia and the Deputy Force Commander of the United Nations Peace Forces there.

I warmly welcome the current initiative undertaken by the Government of the United States of America. The agreement concluded on 8 September 1995 between the Governments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) on basic principles for a settlement of the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Framework for a Cessation of Hostilities within the Sarajevo Temporary Exclusion Zone signed by the Bosnian Serb party in Belgrade on 14 September 1995 are important and positive developments.

After more than three years' experience of international efforts to control and resolve this conflict, it would be wrong to underestimate the difficulties that lie ahead in negotiating the further arrangements envisaged in those two agreements. In particular, all sides will have to exercise greater military restraint than is the case at present. But I believe that today there may be credible prospects for a viable and lasting peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina if all parties are at last ready to forego the military option.

In these circumstances, I have reexamined the different ways in which the international community can support implementation of the peace agreement when it has been concluded. The members of the Security Council will recall that I have previously addressed this question in the non-paper which I made available to them on 30 September and 1 October 1993 and in my letter of 24 July 1994 to the then President.

In those earlier communications I expressed the view that the most viable option for international support to implementation of a peace agreement would be

for the Security Council to authorize interested Member States, assisted as appropriate by regional organizations or arrangements, to undertake both the military and the civilian aspects of this task. This conclusion was based on a number of factors: the scale of the operation envisaged; the Organization's recent difficulties in obtaining military, police and civilian personnel for peace-keeping operations; its limited capacity to manage large-scale operations, especially those established under Chapter VII of the Charter with a potential enforcement role; the failure of Member States to pay on time their assessed contributions for peace-keeping; and the difficulties of coordinating the operations of military personnel and civilian personnel with different mandates and different chains of command.

A thorough review of recent developments has led me to conclude that all the above considerations are at least as relevant today as they were at the time of my earlier communications to the Council. In particular, the aggravation of the Organization's financial crisis makes it even more unrealistic to envisage UNPROFOR being enlarged to perform the task that will be required.

Members of the Security Council will also recall that in paragraph 76 of my report of 30 May 1995 (S/1995/444) I expressed the view that if the Security Council decided that it was necessary to make greater use of force to achieve its objectives in Bosnia and Herzegovina it would be necessary to replace UNPROFOR with a multinational force authorized by the Security Council to take such action. The essential rationale for this view was the impossibility of entrusting to a United Nations peace-keeping force a mandate which would require it to take enforcement action against parties whose cooperation it required if it was to be able to carry out its peace-keeping functions. I believe that these considerations remain valid and will need to be taken into account if the current peace initiative does not succeed and it is decided that further enforcement action is necessary to end the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It is accordingly my intention, as soon as a peace agreement is concluded, to recommend to the Security Council that it authorize an ad hoc coalition of Member States, acting as appropriate with regional organizations or arrangements, to support all aspects of implementation of the agreement, with the exception of those relating to the relief and return of refugees and displaced persons which should continue to be entrusted to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Equally, if the current peace initiative does not succeed and more enforcement action is decided upon by the Security Council, I intend to recommend that UNPROFOR be replaced by a multinational force authorized by the Security Council to carry out such action and to assume responsibility for those aspects of UNPROFOR's existing mandate which will remain valid.

In either case urgent action would be required to prepare for an expeditious hand-over by UNPROFOR to the multinational force that would be established by the Member States so authorized by the Council. The Council would also, in these circumstances, wish to consider what arrangements would be appropriate to ensure that it was kept duly informed about the operations of the multinational force, including its civilian components.

The meeting on 16 September also reviewed the United Nations current peace-keeping operations in Croatia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, where I believe that the United Nations can continue to play a useful peace-keeping role. I shall submit recommendations in this regard to the Security Council before the expiry of UNCRO's and UNPREDEP's current mandates on 30 November 1995.

I should be grateful if you would bring this letter to the attention to the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 44 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 18 September 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and further to our earlier letters concerning repeated Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon and the western Bekaa, I have the honour to notify you of the attacks that occurred in the second half of August 1995.

19 August 1995

Israeli forces shelled land belonging to Frun, Ghanduriyah, Tulin, Jumayjimah and Sawwanah.

The Israel Air Force strafed land belonging to Qabrikha and Majdal Silm and bombarded Yuhmur, killing four persons.

20 August 1995

Israeli forces bombarded Arabsalim using fragmentation shells, wounding Lebanese citizens and damaging a number of vehicles and two houses.

21 August 1995

The Israel Air Force overflew the Jabba' area a number of times, carried out mock attacks and overflew Sidon and the camps in its vicinity.

* A/50/150.

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Israeli forces shelled the Mlita and Jabal Safi hills, land belonging to Jarju' and Ayn Bu Siwar and the towns of Majdal Silm, Tulin, Qabrikha, Sawwanah and Khirbat Silm.

22 August 1995

The Israel Air Force overflew the Jabba', Damur, Sidon and Nabatiyah areas all day long.

Israeli forces shelled the Jabal Safi and Mlita hills and land belonging to Jarju', Arabsalim, Ayn Bu Siwar and Ayn al-Tinah.

The Israel Air Force attacked the Mashgharah hills.

23 August 1995

Israeli forces shelled the Mlita and Jabal Safi hills and land belonging to Arabsalim, Jarju', Ayn Bu Siwar, Jabba', Qana, Kafr Fila, Saydun, Rimat, Buslayya, Hayturah, Qavthurah and Jazzin, damaging four houses.

24 August 1995

Israeli forces shelled the Habbush, Kafr Rumman, Mazra'at al-Hamra', Nabatiyah al-Fawqa, Zawtar al-Sharqiyah, Zawtar al-Gharbiyah and Arabsalim areas and areas along the Litani river.

25 August 1995

Israeli forces shelled the Maydun, Ayn al-Tinah, Bra'shit, Tibnin, Zawtar al-Sharqiyah, Zawtar al-Gharbiyah and Mazra'at al-Hamra' hills and surrounding areas and the area along the Litani.

The Israel Air Force attacked Maydun.

26 August 1995

Israeli forces shelled land belonging to Kafr Rumman, Habbush, Arabsalim and Jarju'.

The Israel Air Force attacked the Mlita and Jabal Safi hills, firing a number of rockets.

27 August 1995

Israeli forces shelled Zawtar al-Sharqiyah, Zawtar al-Gharbiyah, Yuhmur, Mazra'at al-Hamra', Nabatiyah al-Fawqa, the Maslakh neighbourhood in Nabatiyah, Kafr Rumman, Habbush, Zahrani, Arabsalim, Jarju', Ayn Bu Siwar and areas along the Litani river.

The Israel Air Force overflew the Nabatiyah and Mashgharah areas and then attacked the Mita hills and the Safi spring area, killing two persons.

28 August 1995

Land belonging to Ayta al-Jabal and Tibnin came under sniper fire and a 30-dunum area of agricultural land was burnt as a result.

The Israel Air Force overflew the Jabba' area.

29 August 1995

Israeli forces shelled land belonging to Kafr Rumman, Habbush, Bra'shit, Ayta al-Jabal, Tibnin, Mashgharah, Ayn al-Tinah, Jisr al-Sitt Zubaydah and the towns of Frun and Ghanduriyah.

The above towns also came under sniper fire, and the Frun-Ghanduriyah highway was cut as a result.

The Israel Air Force overflew Nabatiyah.

30 August 1995

Israeli forces shelled the towns of Rayhan and Jabba'.

31 August 1995

Israeli forces shelled land belonging to Yatar, Kafra, Bra'shit and Shaqra.

The Lebanese Government strongly condemns the repeated Israeli attacks that have brought death and injury to many and have caused enormous damage to property. It further condemns in the strongest terms the arbitrary practices against civilians that have prevented them from cultivating their fields, pursuing their occupations and earning their livelihoods.

Like previous attacks, this new series constitutes flagrant aggression against the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon and represents another flagrant violation of international law and basic human rights.

The continued violence is ultimately due to Israel's maintenance of its occupation and its refusal to comply with Security Council resolution 425 (1978), which calls for Israel's withdrawal to the internationally recognized boundaries and for the Lebanese Government to be allowed to extend its authority over all its territory by means of its legally constituted forces.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 44 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir MOUBARAK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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S/1995/806
19 September 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANCE ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials signed on 15 September 1995 by the President, the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of France stating that Mr. Alain Dejammet has been appointed representative of France on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

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19 September 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 SEPTEMBER 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that at 10.40 a.m. local time on 19 September 1995, a Boeing 707 civilian aircraft with civil air registration No. EPSHE, leased by Kish Air and operating from Tehran to Kish, was hijacked inside the airspace of the Islamic Republic of Iran and a few hours later landed at Ovda airbase in occupied Palestine.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, while condemning this terrorist act, which is detrimental to the safety and security of civil aviation, and in line with the 1970 Hague Convention and other international instruments to combat hijacking, strongly demands the safety and immediate return of all passengers, crew members and the aircraft, as well as the extradition of the hijackers.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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19 September 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 SEPTEMBER 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have been instructed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, His Excellency Mr. Muhamed Sacirbey, to convey to you that there is no foundation to doubt the positions of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with reference to the basic principles established in Geneva on 8 September 1995 and agreed to by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). The actions of the defence forces of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, HVO (Croatian Council of Defense) and parts of the Croatian Army, in Western and Central Bosnia are not calculated to undermine the above-mentioned principles, but are undertaken within the framework of total efforts towards halting the occupiers' terror against the civilian population and preventing further destruction and devastation of the territories currently under occupation.

In particular, these actions have been designed to halt the practice of ethnic cleansing which has intensified in this region in the last several weeks. In this recent process of ethnic cleansing, which has not stopped even after the signing of the Geneva principles, more than 21,000 Bosniac Muslims and Bosnian Croats have been expelled from their homes and their homeland, Bosnia and Herzegovina. This is one other evident sign that the Serbian side is clearly deviating from one of the important points of the agreement achieved with respect to the right of refugees to return to their homes. Those who strive for peace, based on the agreed principles, may not engage in such criminal acts which represent the gravest violation of humanitarian law.

We are convinced that these actions by the Bosnian Army, HVO and Croatian Army will contribute to a more effective achievement of the political solution on the basis of the Geneva Principles.

The Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has on many occasions invited the population of Serbian nationality from the region of Northwestern and Central Bosnia not to abandon their homes, offering guarantees for their full personal safety, protection of their property and full enjoyment

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of all the rights and liberties that belong to them as citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

His Excellency Mr. Muhamed Sacirbey, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina invited representatives of the Serbian people from the Banja Luka region to a dialogue with the authorities of our Republic, with the aim of reaching a political agreement in order to avoid further fighting, risks, difficulties and possible casualties among the civilian population. Our Minister presented this proposal immediately after the talks held yesterday in Sarajevo with his British counterpart, His Excellency Mr. Malcolm Rifkind, who had been informed of this political initiative.

Within the framework of this agreement, our Government requests the demilitarization of Banja Luka. Consequently, it will guarantee all of the above-mentioned rights and personal safety of all its citizens, and it will refrain from any further actions towards this city. Simultaneously, the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is ready to extend an invitation to the representatives of the United Nations and international humanitarian organizations to establish a full account of the respect for, and implementation of, this proposed agreement, should it be concluded.

May I ask, Excellency, for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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20 September 1995

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LETTER DATED 19 SEPTEMBER 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions of my Government, I once again wish to inform the Security Council and express the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's strong protest and indignation because of further unprovoked attacks by Croatia against the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Army of Yugoslavia reported that on 14 September 1995 the Croatian forces deployed in the region of Cesmina Glava launched five shells from a 20-mm anti-aircraft gun at the region of Gusarska Jama, about 300 metres inside the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

On 18 September 1995, at 12.40 p.m., the Croatian Army fired two sniper bullets, which fell 250 metres inside the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, north-east of Borovik. On both occasions, there were no casualties and the Yugoslav side did not respond.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia again warns the Security Council of the dangerous consequences that may arise from the repeated practice of violations of the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by the Croatian Army and calls upon the Security Council to undertake urgent and resolute measures in order to halt further military actions by Croatia against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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